SELECT [DISTINCT| ALL] <List of Columns, Functions, Constants, etc>
     FROM <List of Tables or Views>
     [WHERE <Condition(s)>]
     [GROUP BY < Grouping Columns>]
     [HAVING <Condition>]
     [ORDER BY <Ordering Column(s)> [ASC|DESC];

UPDATE <Table Name>
SET <Column Name> = <Value>
WHERE <Condition>;
INSERT INTO <Table Name> [(Column List)]
VALUES (<Value List>);
DELETE FROM <Table Name> WHERE <Condition>;
CREATE VIEW <View Name> AS <Query>;
CREATE TABLE <Table Name>
     (<Column Name> <Data Type> [(<Size>)] <Column Constraint>, ... Other Columns);

There are a number of commands available for dropping a table, altering a table, creating an index, dropping an index and for creating and dropping a view.

CREATE DOMAIN—used for defining the domain for a column.
DROP DOMAIN—used for dropping a domain.
ALTER DOMAIN—used for changing an already defined domain.
DROP TABLE—to drop the whole table.
ALTER TABLE—used to drop or add columns or constraints.
DROP INDEX—to drop an already created index.
DROP TRIGGER—to drop an already created trigger.
DROP VIEW—to drop an already created view.
TRUNCATE TABLE—to remove the contents of a table.

Tables may have a variety of constraints as listed below. These are discussed in detail in Chapter 11 on Integrity.

NULL or NOT NULL
UNIQUE
PRIMARY KEY
CHECK
DEFAULT
FOREIGN KEY
UNIQUE
TRIGGER
ASSERTION